

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2612.

STAKELBERG SURROUNDED AND KUROPATKIN IN FLIGHT

BEZOBRAZOFF REACHES POST

Black Sea Volunteer
May Move
Soon.



THE LATE GENERAL COUNT
KELLER, KILLED BY A
SHELL.



VICE ADMIRAL BEZOBRAZOFF,
NOW AT PORT ARTHUR.



GEN. STAKELBERG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Japanese army has occupied Simoucheng, cutting off Stakelberg from Kuropatkin.

Simoucheng, known also a Chinnushen, is a place at the north-western end of a pass in the mountain ridge which lies to the eastward of the Port Arthur-Harbin railway. The town is fifteen miles southeast of Haicheng and twenty miles northeast of Tatchekiao. The army commanded by General Nogi advanced from Takushan to near this place. Kuroki's army passed through the mountain pass or to the northward of it and General Oku's army had the position at Tatchekiao, the three Japanese armies forming a crescent around General Stakelberg's corps. A flanking movement by either General Kuroki or General Oku could have cut off the Russian force.

KUROPATKIN IN FULL FLIGHT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—It is reported that Kuropatkin's main force has been moving rapidly north for several days past. No troops from Russia are going past Harbin.

PREPARING FOR LONG VOYAGE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The entire Black Sea volunteer fleet has been ordered on distant service.

RUSSIA SEEKING WARSHIPS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Grand Duke Michael is negotiating the purchase of Argentine warships.

BERZOBRAZOFF AT PORT ARTHUR.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Vice Admiral Berzobrazoff entered Port Arthur recently in a torpedo boat and is now commanding the Pacific squadron.

ARABIA AT VLADIVOSTOK.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 30.—The captured prize Arabia has arrived here.

The cable on July 25th reported that the German steamer Arabia, from Oregon for Japan with a cargo of flour, had been captured by the Vladivostok squadron. The vessel was en route to Yokohama and at the time of her capture the Russian fleet was about sixty miles off Yokohama. From Yokohama to Vladivostok, via Tsugaru Strait, is about 800 miles.

TOO HEAVILY BURDENED.

LIAOYANG, July 30.—The Russian soldiers complain of their heavy accoutrements.

RUSSIANS DISCOURAGED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—The Japanese capture of Newchwang and the Russian retreat has caused a pessimistic feeling here. The withdrawal northward of the entire Russian force is inevitable. There is talk of making a diversion by invading Korea from Vladivostok.

HAICHENG, July 31.—The Japanese attacked this place under cover of an artillery fire but were checked by the southern Russian army advancing along the railway.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is refusing all freight for Yokohama.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—Ignatieff has succeeded Plehve as Minister of the Interior.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—The war situation is regarded as critical. It is admitted that the movement of the three Japanese armies for the purpose of enveloping Kuropatkin is almost complete. He must either fight or withdraw northward.

BALTIC WARSHIPS MOVING NORTH.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 1.—Two Russian cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers have traversed the Great Belt going north.

The "Great Belt" is one of three straits through which vessels going from Cronstadt could get out of the Baltic Sea, enter the North Sea shortly after leaving the Great Belt and then traverse the English channel, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean en route to the Far East. These vessels may be bound for the Far East or, anticipating trouble with Great Britain over the seizure of steamers, the Russians may have dispatched this squadron to prevent the passage of English warships into the Baltic, where the latter would be in position to operate against St. Petersburg in the event of war.

KOREANS LAID HANDS ON WAIPAHU'S ACCUSED DOCTOR

Started a Small Riot When He Tried to Board
the Train for Honolulu—Cane Fire Attributed to Them Perhaps Unjustly.

A mob of about two hundred Koreans at Waipahu plantation yesterday morning attacked Dr. Hoffman, physician at the plantation, as he was about to board the 9:54 train, bound from Waipahu station to Honolulu. Excitement ran high at the station when the angry Koreans surrounded the doctor, grasping him about the throat and offering violence. Later he was taken from the crowd by a detachment of police and escorted to his house, where it is understood guards are on duty.

Last night a report was current that the Koreans had set fire to a thousand-acre field, about a mile mauka of the mill, and that about eighty acres were burned before it was extinguished. This report is denied from the plantation, the statement being made that a spark from a plantation locomotive started the blaze.

A few days ago a Korean patient died in the plantation hospital, his ailment being intestinal trouble. The superstitious Koreans at once charged that the physician had kicked the patient in the stomach and he had died from the blow. They practically went on a strike and assumed an angry attitude toward the management and especially toward the doctor. To appease them it was decided to hold an inquest and the facts in the case were brought out and presented to the trouble-makers. With all this evidence the Koreans were not satisfied and the climax came yesterday when the doctor was about to start for Honolulu.

While he waited at the Waipahu station for the train to come up from Ewa the Koreans began to gather. As the train neared the depot the Koreans surrounded the doctor and as he stepped up to the car platform he was grabbed by a dozen hands and hauled back. More pressed forward and the doctor made another attempt. He was clasped about the throat this time and again brought back. Mutterings were heard and suddenly the Koreans shouted, throwing up their hands, "Japan!" At least that is what the word sounded like to the spectators to the enlivening scene. Some white men came to the doctor's assistance. The conductor asked the doctor if he really wanted to board the train. If so, he would hold the train and see that he got on. The doctor replied that he would like to but the Koreans would probably mob the train if he did. He said if he remained at Waipahu the Koreans would not harm him. It was decided that it would be best for him to remain behind, and the train pulled out without him.

During the evening the fire in the canefield had to be handled and following so close upon the trouble with the Koreans the cause was laid to them. As above stated the plantation denies that the fire was started, but lay the blame to one of the plantation locomotives. The field was somewhat dry.

CHICAGO STRIKE SITUATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The situation in the packing houses is becoming normal. Last night there was a clash outside between police and rioters.

BRITISH MINISTRY SUSTAINED.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Campbell-Bannerman moved a vote of censure in the Commons yesterday which was rejected by a vote of 288 to 219.

STRIKERS GOING BACK.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—The strikers are returning to work.

HOME RULERS NAME CHAS. NOTLEY FOR DELEGATE

Kumalae Nominates the Man Who
Made Rank Record In Hilo
Custom House.

Charles Notley was yesterday selected as the Home Rule candidate for Delegate to Congress.

The Territorial Home Rule convention assembled in the Orpheum yesterday morning at which time various committees were appointed, and in the afternoon the report of the committee on platform was adopted and the nomination of Notley for the delegateship followed closely. Mr. Notley had the honor to be nominated for the delegateship by Jonah Kumalae, recently found guilty in the Circuit Court of conspiracy in defrauding the government while a member of the legislature. Senator D. Kalauokalani, president of the Home Rule party was also put in nomination by former Representative Makekau, but withdrew in favor of Notley. The selection of Notley was unanimous, the secretary casting the ballot for him.

Although there was some applause led by Kalauokalani, the convention did not go into raptures over the nomination of Notley. It was far different when Wilcox received the nomination, at which time the convention members nearly raised the roof with their cheers and applause. In fact the convention was a tame affair, lacking the enthusiasm of the former Wilcox conventions.

The nomination of Notley came as a surprise to him, for at the time Kumalae made the nominating speech, Notley was down town attending to some business. He returned to the convention hall just as Kalauokalani had withdrawn in favor of the candidate.

"I thank you for the great honor you have conferred upon me," said Mr. Notley in Hawaiian. "Stick to the Home Rule party for it is the only salvation of Hawaiians. Look at the Republican party and after examining it carefully you find it is the Democratic party. Take the Democratic party, too, and examine it and you find it to be the Republican party. When two parties come out the same way it is easy to draw your own conclusions as to what you may expect from them, and therefore I say, stick to your same old colors. By adhering to our principles we will in time erect our Territory into a State. It is very hard for me to refrain from speaking of Wilcox, memories of whom crowd upon me as I stand before you. I hope that when I get to Washington that I may be able to accomplish a fraction of the work done by him for our Territory."

"Take notice of what an enemy means in politics. Don't take it in the literal sense and therefore don't hurt one another physically."

"It has been flouted in your faces that unless you send a Republican or a Democrat to Congress that you won't be recognized. I want any one to show me in the Constitution of the United States where such a phrase can be found. They have taught you wrong. The Home Rule party is blamed for everything. If a legislator is a Republican and does wrong in the legislature he is called a Home Ruler. He is called an imbecile, etc."

"I have not the slightest doubt that the Advertiser when it comes out tomorrow will twist my words and get everything colored to their standpoint. Don't mind the slurs that are cast upon us. They are like the rocks thrown into the highway as obstructions, but they can't stop us from going ahead to success."

"Ask you to be careful of whom you send as Representatives and Senators to the Legislature, for I want good men to support me while I am at Washington. This has been an unexpected surprise to me. It almost took my breath away when I was told that I was your nominee for Congress. I had not the slightest inkling of what might be done in this convention."

HOME RULE PLATFORM.

The platform upon which Charles Notley and all Home Rulers are expected to stand during the coming campaign, and which was adopted unanimously yesterday afternoon, is as follows:

The Independent Home Rule Party of the Territory of Hawaii, through its representatives in convention assembled in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on August 1, 1904, congratulating its supporters for upholding the principles of popular government by the direct vote of the people, does hereby reaffirm its adherence to the fundamental principles declared in its former platform and more particularly in persistent and determined efforts to establish in this Territory a "government of the people, for the people and by the people." And, on the threshold of the forthcoming election, we do, and at all times, shall openly and candidly maintain the cause of free speech.

We pledge our delegates who shall be elected to the Congress of the United States that he will take cognizance of the effect produced by the presence in this Territory of large numbers of Asiatics who have entered into competition with both our skilled and unskilled labor here, and that he will urge upon Congress the necessity of giving us immediately relief from this intolerable state of affairs through legislation upon the lines recommended by the Senatorial Commission in their report on these islands, and we further urge that he co-operate with the heads of organized labor in America in their efforts to bring about desired legislation restricting Asiatic labor.

We pledge our Delegate to favor the immediate extension by the Congress of the United States of the American public land law system to the Territory of Hawaii.

That he ask Congress to pass a law whereby the United States Government shall take full charge and control of the Leper Colony on the island of Molokai, said colony to be henceforth known as the "Molokai Reservation for the Segregation and Maintenance of Leprous Persons of this Territory," and the same to be under the authority and charge and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

We favor an amendment to Section 80 of the Organic Act enabling the voters of the Territory to elect by ballot all county boards.

We pledge our Delegate to obtain from Congress the much needed appropriations for local Federal improvements in this Territory.

We favor a policy of "statehood for Hawaii," and believe that we can best demonstrate our fitness therefor by an honest, capable and economical administration of county and municipal affairs for the common good of the whole people.

To secure the passage of a law by the Congress of the United States at as early a day in the coming session as possible of an Act authorizing and empowering the county, town and municipalities created within this Territory by the coming Legislature, to possess, use and control all public property of the Territory necessary for the establishment, maintenance and conduct of such counties and municipalities.

We pledge our Delegate to actively press the justice of special recognition by the Congress of the United States on the ground both of moral principle and human law, of the entire equity and magnanimous courtesy of granting to our beloved Ex-Queen, Liliuokalani, a substantial pecuniary sum commensurate with her former position and dignity in answer to the prayer of all equity-loving Americans in Hawaii.

We ask our Delegate to secure from Congress a liberal appropriation for the establishment of a free Territorial University in Hawaii to meet the needs of a large number of ambitious young men and women, who otherwise would, because of lack of financial means, be unable to obtain the liberal education which they crave.

We pledge our candidates to the Legislature to support the following measures:

To pass the most liberal forms of county and municipal government, and that they must omit no endeavor to secure those forms of government which are "intuitive with the American," and regarded as a part of his birth right.

To amend the existing election laws and to insert, among others, a proviso permitting all employees entitled to vote at general and special elections held within this Territory, to attend and vote at each election for three consecutive hours without reduction of wages for time lost.

To so amend the labor act as to permit the selection of unskilled labor from among the voters of each political party in the Territory of as equal a number as practicable from each party, and making unjust discrimination in such selection a misdemeanor.

To pass a law establishing an agricultural school in the Territory of Hawaii, and setting aside a suitable appropriation for this work.

We pledge our candidates who may be elected to the Legislature of 1905 to give immediate relief to the mass of our poverty-stricken citizens through the enactment of laws providing for the same governmental encouragement and financial assistance to small farmers and homesteaders that has for thirty years past been bestowed upon our sugar corporations, Oahu Railway, electric company, etc., and brought them to their present prosperous perfection, to the end that the foundation of the coming state of Hawaii may be laid inevitably for all time upon the shoulders of resident American small farmers, laborers and homesteaders upon whose vital Americanism alone can a free patriotic and moral state be built and maintained.

We pledge our delegates who shall be elected to the Congress of the United States that he will take cognizance of the effect produced by the presence in this Territory of large numbers of Asiatics who have entered into competition with both our skilled and unskilled labor here, and that he will urge upon Congress the necessity of giving us immediately relief from this intolerable state of affairs through legislation upon the lines recommended by the Senatorial Commission in their report on these islands, and we further urge that he co-operate with the heads of organized labor in America in their efforts to bring about desired legislation restricting Asiatic labor.

POLITICS ON BIG ISLAND

The Citizen Labor
Question Is Still
Up.

HILO, July 29.—Almost with one accord the precinct clubs of the First District passed resolutions endorsing Delegate Kuhio and instructing their delegates to secure a plank in the platform favoring county government. The nomination of delegates thus far made and the number allotted to the First District are as follows, according to precincts:

First, Puna—Territorial, H. J. Lyman; District (2), L. D. Kelipio and Daniel Kaloha.

Second, Olaa—Territorial, F. J. Gray; District (3), Peter Dorland, Thos. E. Cook, Frank Rosa and G. D. Supe.

Third, Waiakea—Territorial, (3), Jas. D. Lewis, John Robinson, J. T. Brown, M. Kinnia Kealawa; District (6), O. W. Rose, John Maguire, Sam Kalilikane, D. Namahoe, H. B. Naima, G. F. Afonso, Kuali and Chas. Alden.

Fourth, Hilo—Territorial, (6), Carl Smith, L. A. Andrews, J. T. Stacker, S. L. Desha, Geo. N. Day, Chas. Akau, M. J. Gouvea, H. Kendall, M. G. Santos and S. C. Shaw; District (9), W. H. Beers, F. Brughelli, J. P. Hale, Wm. Harbottle, John Kai, Jr., H. Kendall, R. A. Lyman, Jr., D. W. Marsh, Manuel Pacheco, J. K. Paauhau, Philip Peck, I. E. Ray, J. U. Smith, Chas. Siemsen, Wm. Todd, Jos. Nierra.

Fifth, Papaikou—Territorial, J. T. Moir; District (2), J. V. Jakins and Ahina.

Sixth, Hakalan—Territorial, H. V. Patton; District, D. Mackenzie.

Seventh, Laupahoehoe—Territorial, W. G. Walker; District, Jas. Mattson.

The Kohala Republican Club in the Second District nominated the following for delegates: Territorial (3), E. A. Fraser, H. L. Holstein, John Hind, E. E. Oiding, G. P. Tulloch, E. D. Quinn; District (3), A. K. Eldredge, E. A. Fraser, H. L. Holstein, John Hind, Wm. Merseberg, H. K. Molale, E. E. Oiding, C. H. Pulaa and E. D. Quinn.

Senator Palmer P. Woods says he is in favor of a single county for the island of Hawaii.

PARTY ENDORSEMENTS.
At a special meeting of the executive committee of the Republican District Committee, held last week, District Magistrates Hapal, Kamau and Hall were recommended for reappointment. L. E. Swain received the endorsement of the committee for judge at Laupahoehoe. The appointment of the present office force in the Circuit Clerk's Office was approved. F. Brughelli was endorsed for appraiser of public lands, vice Gus Supe, removed. For board of registration, S. L. Desha, R. A. Lyman, Jr. and M. G. Gouvea appear to have been the only applicants and received the committee's sanction. James Mattson was recommended for deputy sheriff at Laupahoehoe.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?
The Young Men's Republican Club are leaving no stone unturned to secure the rights of citizen labor on the Oo-kala-Kukula road contract. From last reports Fukui, the Japanese in charge of the work, had employed fifty Japanese, two Portuguese and two Hawaiians, and threatened to discharge the Portuguese unless they were able to show their United States naturalization papers. He was offering eight cents per hour for labor and three cents for receiving 12½ cents. It is claimed by the Republican Club that there are a large number of citizens seeking employment at Kukula, but who are unwilling to go to work at so small a wage. Word has been received from Acting Governor Atkinson stating that the permission to use Asiatics by Whitehouse has been withdrawn, and the young men are now waiting to see what will happen.

DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE.
Organization of the Democrats of the First District was perfected last week, when delegates from each of the precincts appeared in person or were represented by proxy at a meeting held in Firemen's Hall, Wednesday evening. The principal business was the selection of an executive committee, consisting of Hon. Chas. M. LeBlond, chairman, and Maikaloa, Henry West, D. Ewaliko and Eugene B. Lee.

AUGUST TERM JURIES.
Following are the jury lists for the August term of the Fourth Circuit Court, in which Judge Gear of Honolulu will try many cases where Judge Parsons is disqualified:

Grand Jury—J. Hamilton, F. G. Snow, Manuel de Aruda, J. A. Rodgers, Otto W. Rose, J. M. Herring, John Kai Jr., W. D. Schmidt, Gus Supe, J. D. Easton, Jas. Webster, J. V. Jakins, Wm. Higgins, Frank Gertz, A. S. Wall, Herman Gerlach, Wm. Kaiwi, Wm. Reinhardt, M. V. Holmes, O. E. English, H. S. Rickard and J. P. Amaral.

Trial Jury—J. M. Kauwila, D. K. Ewaliko, J. R. Lino Jr., Chas. R. Kennedy, C. R. Blacow, A. G. Curtis, Tim Madden, W. A. Carpenter, Wm. Van-natta, Ronald C. Kennedy, Andrew Long, John McTaggart, A. P. Schoen, Wm. Ebeling, E. Fuhr, C. B. Fisher, S. C. Shaw, Wm. H. Shipman, Robt. Horner, W. K. Kealawa, A. E. Tulloch, R. T. Guard, J. T. Stacker, W. J. Stone, R. A. Lucas and W. H. C. Campbell.

VOLCANO ROAD.
Engineer Gere returned from a tour of inspection of the road to the Volcano house in Kau. He reports that Benton and Arioli have completed nearly three miles of roadway and are progressing rapidly with the uncompleted portion. Referring to the upper section of the Volcano road from the terminal of the Hilo Railroad to the Volcano house, he expressed his inability to do anything toward repairing this thoroughfare. While admitting the necessity for improvement of the road, Engineer Gere asserts that

the four miles of roadway should be reconstructed, at an approximate cost of \$20,000, whereas the last legislature only appropriated \$2,500 for the rebuilding of this highway.

RAILROAD ECONOMY.

Under the advice of Fred C. Smith, a general policy of retrenchment has been inaugurated by the Hilo Railroad, which contemplates a reduction in salaries and force in the operating, construction and freight departments. This is found necessary on account of the large payroll carried by the company without any increased business in the various departments named. While the shops will not be closed, they will be run with a reduced force of employees. John W. Kelker, the master mechanic, leaves on August 1st, as well as Car-builder John McTaggart, both of whom are skilled workmen.

FAREWELL TO McSTOCKERS.

Last Saturday evening nearly all the overseers and leading plantation employees gathered at the Olaa club house, to present to F. B. McStocker, late manager of the Olaa plantation, and Mrs. McStocker, a beautiful silver tea and coffee set, together with an exquisitely cut glass wine set. On behalf of the employees, bookkeeper F. J. Clay made the presentation speech, which was responded to by Mr. McStocker in a graceful and appreciative manner.

HAWAIIAN CURIO DISPLAY.

A fine display of curios may be seen at the Board of Trade rooms, through the courtesy of Dr. Holland, who has kindly loaned a small part of his collection. There are numerous lava formations and specimens of lava stalagmites, olona fishing line too years old, and a cane made of 36 different Hawaiian woods. A number of plaster casts of heiroglyphics are on exhibition, which were found by Dr. Holland in caves in Kau. These casts indicate that there must have been some sort of a sign language among the natives before the missionaries came here.

IMPROPER PICTURES.

J. H. Kahn of Honolulu, dealer in pictures and other works of art, was arrested last Monday by Sheriff Andrews, charged with common nuisance in exhibiting for sale certain obscene pictures tending to corrupt the morals of youth and other persons. Mr. Kahn arrived by the last Kinau with a stock of pictures, engravings, etchings, etc., which he had on exhibition in the auction rooms of I. E. Ray in the Baldwin Block. Kahn's defense was the pictures themselves, which he maintained were works of art, and which he had been selling throughout the Territory without being molested heretofore by the police or anybody. He was fined \$25 and costs by District Magistrate Hapai. The case has been appealed.

Joe Kalama, the Hawaiian baritone, who has been an instructor in the Hilo Boarding School, leaves by today's Kinau en route to San Francisco, where he has been offered a position in a cabinet working establishment.

A very enjoyable party was given to the younger society set by Mrs. E. N. Holmes last Tuesday evening at their residence in Puna. The occasion was in the nature of a farewell to the Misses Shipman, who return to Mills College today, and Irwin Scott, who leaves shortly on the Enterprise to take a course in an Eastern college.

Manager Max Moritz, of the Mauna Coffee Plantation, located on Peck road, Olaa, was in the city on Tuesday on business. His company has twenty-five acres of land in bananas, and propose to plant yellow Caledonia cane, which is successfully grown at this elevation.

Queen Liliuokalani, accompanied by John Aimoku and F. Aiea, arrived Wednesday afternoon for a short stay in Hilo, returning by today's steamer. The Queen is much improved in health and contemplates returning to Washington during the next session of Congress.

Judge and Mrs. G. W. A. Hapai, assisted by their daughters, gave a typical Chinese luncheon at their Olaa residence in honor of Mrs. S. C. Holloway yesterday. Senator John T. Brown gave a luau at his home on Reed's Bay, Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Holloway. Dancing was indulged in.

John McGilivray, team overseer for over six years at the Hakala Plantation, died Wednesday morning at the Hilo hospital of typhoid fever. He was a Scotchman, unmarried and left no relative in the Islands. The best of care and treatment were given him in his last illness by Manager Ross and his many friends on the plantation, and his people in Scotland communicated with regarding his untimely death.

Hilo vs. Honolulu.

Following are the positions to date of the two wireless telegraph chess games between Honolulu and Hilo:

GAME A—RUY LOPEZ.

White.

Moves. Honolulu.

1. P-K 4.

2. Kt-K B 3.

3. B-K 5.

4. B-R 4.

5. Castles.

6. P-Q 4.

7. P-K 5.

8. Kt-P 3.

Black.

Moves. Hilo.

1. P-K 4.

2. Kt-Q B 3.

3. P-Q R 3.

4. Kt-B 2.

5. B-K 3.

6. P-K 5.

7. B-Q 3.

8. Castles.

White.

Moves. Honolulu.

1. P-K 4.

2. P-K 3.

3. Kt-K B 3.

4. Q Kt-Q 2.

5. B-K 3.

6. Castles.

7. P-Q Kt 3.

MAUI NATIVES WILL APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT

To Protect Water Rights—They Regard Law
Uncertain—Polipoli Springs Rumored Dry.
Sports and Society.

MAUI, July 30.—The famous Iao Valley water question is again attracting public attention on Maui since the recent reopening of the matter by the Supreme Court. The three-cornered legal battle, as is well-known, has been between the Wailuku Sugar Co., the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., and Wailuku natives who are owners of kuleanas. The last-mentioned have recently been raising a fund to engage the services of W. A. Kinney and the other attorneys of the Wailuku Sugar Co. to appear for them when the case comes up again for trial. This action unites the interests of the Wailuku natives and the Wailuku Sugar Co. as against the H. C. & S. Co.

The legal struggle concerning Iao water has extended over many years and has often been surrounded by much mysterious technicality. The last decision (which is now to be re-opened) as to the apportionment of the valley water was as follows:

The Wailuku Sugar Co. to have the water in day time every day excepting Sundays; the owners of kuleanas in night time, and the H. C. & S. Co., during Sundays only. The reason that the sugar plantation was allowed the use of the water day-times was that Wailuku residents had acquiesced in the arrangement for so many years that at last it had become a right. The only two owners who had opposed the taking of the water by the plantation were W. H. Daniels and E. H. Bailey and consequently they were excepted from the ruling and were the only ones allowed the use of their share of water both day and night.

The principal and most important point now at issue (as stated by a prominent Wailuku citizen) is concerning freshets: to whom does the freshest or surplus water belong.

The H. C. & S. Co. claim such water as the representatives of the kulehiki or king; the Wailuku Sugar Co. and natives say that to take away the freshest water will deprive them of most of it, for usually the valley stream, subsides—runs lower and lower for several days, and then comes a mountain rain causing a sudden rise or freshet. This is the usual and natural order of events in the valley.

Such a difficult question as this can best be decided by men of much legal training,—by the Territorial Supreme bench.

NOTES.

Lanai has raised a good crop of watermelons this season. A large number has been sold to Wailuku and Punene people.

It is reported that quite a program of races was run at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, last Sunday, the 24th. There was quite a number of Japanese and some "haoles" present. An admission fee of 50 cents was charged to the grand stand.

The first golf links ever established on the island are now often in use at the J. B. Castle summer residence on the slope of Haleakala, above Olinda. Some of the recent players were Harold Castle, W. Anderson of Oahu College, and Andrew Adams, manager of Kahuku plantation, who is convalescing from an attack of fever.

At Makana, on the 22nd, the Republicans of the Uluapalaka precinct formed a club with Guy Goodness as president. The club also chose a delegate to the territorial convention and elected J. M. Napulou as member of the new district committee.

The natives of the Peahi-Huelo region are making a petition to the President of the United States concerning the cutting off of their water supply by plantations ditches. They declare that streams that have run past their doorsteps as long as they can remember and have never been dry, have suddenly ceased to flow. They will not have recourse to the courts because those legal bodies make a decision one year and change it the next, and cite the Iao Valley water case to substantiate their

position.

There is a rumor current among Hawaiians that the water of the famous Polipoli Spring of Kula has suddenly disappeared. It has never been known to have dried up before.

Yesterday fuel oil was used at Kahului for the first time, to settle the dust. If the attempt proves successful, Kahului will be free from the red dust that has proved troublesome recently since much soil has been brought in and used in grading.

Monday evening last a party consisting of 20 of the young people of Makawao district walked to the top of Piholo and enjoyed a supper by moonlight, 2200 feet above the sea-level. The festivity was given as a farewell to Geo. H. Baldwin, who departs today on his vacation to be spent in California.

A party consisting of Mrs. James Scott, Moses Sheffield, Fisher, Taylor and Peck, Messrs. Dietz, Reid, G. S. Diken and W. Engle entered the crater of Haleakala Tuesday night and after two days of exploration returned home on Friday.

Another party consisting of Misses Turner, Buff, Holden and Singleton, Mrs. Evans and others visited the crater yesterday.

Mrs. Heapy of Honolulu is visiting Mrs. W. F. McConkey of Paia. Miss Alice Smith of Waianae is quite ill with grippe at Paia Plantation Hospital.

Sub-Land Agent W. O. Aiken visited Keane and Nahiku this week. He was accompanied by J. M. Cox of Kilauea, Kauai.

At a meeting of the Makawao Polo Club held last Saturday afternoon on the Paia grounds, three of the four players in the coming game with Kauai, was announced: Geo. W. Wilbur, No. 1; W. O. Aiken, No. 2; F. F. Baldwin, captain, and either No. 3 or No. 4. The fourth man will be selected later on.

Weather: Still very dry in Central Maui.

WAILUKU'S IMPROVERS.

WAILUKU, July 30.—The Wailuku Improvement Association held its monthly meeting Thursday evening. After discussing the report of a committee on a garbage dumping ground, the meeting decided that the committee appoint a finance committee of its own, go ahead and raise the necessary funds and close negotiations without reporting back to the Association. H. P. Baldwin, with whom the committee corresponded, had left the selection of a site to Judge Kepoikai, land agent of H. C. & S. Co.

W. F. Crockett for the fish market committee asked for further time in which to complete report, but reported that a building 40x60 containing twelve stalls, with five foot passage ways and concrete floor, would cost \$1500; that Market street was the most central location and that possible co-operation with the cattle men might be obtained, thus having the selling of meats, fish and vegetables under one roof, where inspection by the Board of Health or the police would guarantee cleanliness.

Judge McKay for the cemetery committee stated that he held the original charter and deed of property to the Wailuku Cemetery Association and that application would be made to Circuit Judge Kepoikai to authorize the calling of a meeting of four members, which would legalize all business necessary to revive this Association.

As the appropriation of \$600 for sidewalk for Wailuku had run out June 30

no report was necessary, although a motion was made and carried that the sidewalk committee be continued as they might be of use in conjunction with the road board.

A motion was made that the vice president appoint a committee of five to confer with the road board as to needed improvements. After considerable discussion whether this committee would conflict with the road board, the motion was carried.

W. J. Coelho was appointed a committee of one to look after tree planting from Maalaea Bay to Wailuku and to Kahului, and authorized to call upon such persons as he deemed essential, and his methods would be backed up by the Association.

Judge Kepoikai announced that he had received a wireless message from Acting Governor Atkinson asking the Improvement Association to recommend any Federal improvements for Maui. The executive committee and officers of the Association met last evening and probably recommended a breakwater, wharves, lighthouses and other improvements.

Mr. Lovekin made a motion which carried that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to confer with the road board and learn if hitching posts and watering troughs were available for Kahului and Wailuku.

Max Eckart was appointed a committee of one to report to the executive committee what it would cost to place the town clock in working order.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

At a meeting of the Wailuku Republican Club on Wednesday evening, resolutions moved by W. J. Coelho were passed endorsing the Chicago nominees and the administration of Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson, also instructing the delegates to the Territorial Convention to vote for Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole for Delegate to Congress.

The meeting decided that under the Organic Act a county board of supervisors could not be elected by the people, that Congress should be asked to amend the Organic Act so that boards of supervisors could be elected instead of being appointed by the Governor and that a County Act should provide for county control of education, health, roads, bridges and wharves.

Judge Kepoikai made a speech sustaining the Governor in his administration, saying that many had predicted a middle during Governor Carter's incumbency, on account of his being a young man and quick to take action, but that the Governor had showed the people of the islands and of the mainland, while the legislature was in special session, by his work in whipping into line the various factions, that the present territorial administration was in touch with the people. The Judge stated that he fully believed the Governor to be strictly fair in his administration. While there had been at one time friction while he was Treasurer, they had parted the best of friends, and even after he had accepted the judgeship the Governor had expressed an opinion that if he had wished to remain as Treasurer they would always be in harmony. He believed the Governor aimed high in political life.

Judge Kepoikai suggested framing a County Act broad enough to conform with the Organic Act, but with limited power of the Governor and making three boards of supervisors instead of five.

PYTHIAN GOAT RAMPANT.

Ladies of the families of K. of P. brothers gave a leap year dance last Saturday evening, which was largely attended by the best element of central Maui society. Mrs. Streuback, Mrs. E. B. Carley, Mrs. W. G. Scott and Mrs. G. Hansen were the patronesses. The Maui News complains editorially that the ball was put under police espionage, an officer placing himself at the inside door with his star conspicuously displayed. It is reported by the same paper that the initiation goat of the K. of P. while the grand march was being played, "Mr. W. G. Scott," the report says, "was impaled on its horns and borne entirely across the room, while Dave Myer gallantly hung onto its tail, yelling at every jump, 'Whoa! Cyclone!'" Finally the stalwart K. of P. brothers rallied, overpowered the brute and forced it back into its cell.

COFFEE FARM.

Ten years ago Judge Copp was so thoroughly convinced that coffee would grow in the Kokomo district of Makawao that he devoted fifteen acres of his home property to the berry. His original supply was from half grown trees believed to have come from the Azores, but later abandoned. Judge Copp believes that trimming has the same effect on the trees as the bleeding of a person, as it weakens the tree and retards its growth. The entire crop, outside of supplies to a few families, is shipped in the parchment to the Hilo Coffee Mill. Judge Copp also tried pineapple raising but finds that only the Hawaiian species thrive at that altitude.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Kahului defeated the Morning Stars, 8 to 7, in Sunday's ball game. A. J. Gomes, the Paia station agent for the Kahului Railroad, announces that on August 11 he will journey to Honolulu to marry Miss Matilda Gomes, daughter of Manuel Gomes.

J. H. Shand, carpenter for Punene plantation, is at Makawao building a summer cottage for employees of this plantation who desire a vacation in a cool, invigorating climate.

Paia plantation will finish grinding in about three weeks time. It is expected that 8000 tons will be the season's output.

Another Waipahu Strike.

Waipahu nearly had another strike Friday afternoon according to the story brought in yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Fernandez. It seems that a Korean died in the hospital of abdominal trouble, making a dying statement to the effect that Dr. Hoffman had kicked him in the stomach. This obviously absurd statement was accepted as true by the men and all the Koreans on the place—two hundred in number—struck. The Deputy Sheriff procured an interpreter and persuaded the men to return and promising a copan's inquest. A post-mortem by Dr. Davis showed the intestines to be in a bad condition and death due to natural causes. The inquest will probably be held Monday.

CAREER OF H. C. ADAMS

Retires From Kaneohe School After Long Incumbency.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Henry Cobb Adams, whose resignation as principal of Kaneohe school was briefly mentioned in yesterday's Advertiser, has had considerable of a career of which much has relation to these islands. He arrived here first as chief officer of the steamer Hankow with 1500 Portuguese immigrants in 1883, being then the youngest chief officer in the employ of Wm. Milburn & Co. of London. Having made the return trip to London via Hull, Mr. Adams was appointed purser of the Atlantic liner City of Paris, which came here with more Portuguese immigrants in July, 1884.

On the arrival of the City of Paris the Portuguese Consul, Senhor Canavarro, requested Major J. H. Wodehouse, the British Minister, to hold a naval court of inquiry relative to an excessive death rate on board the vessel, also as to the cause of an accident that happened on board at Coronel, Chili, while the City of Paris was participating in the celebration of a Chilean victory. The captain, officers and purser were tried before the commander of the Mutine and exonerated. On this occasion Mr. Adams, as the representative of Mr. Hoffnug of London, made some remarks that were complained of as offensive by a gentleman since deceased. The family of Mr. Adams has been connected with the navy and church in England from time immemorial.

Mr. Adams' original appointment under the Board of Education was to the Reformatory school in 1888. He was requested to go as first lieutenant in the Hawaiian cruiser Kaimiloa, on the famous Samoan expedition the same year, but declined the honor. Mr. Adams was appointed principal of Kaneohe school in 1891, when it had an attendance of forty-six pupils, of whom eighty-nine per cent were Hawaiians, six per cent part Hawaiians and five per cent Chinese. These figures form an interesting comparison with those of the school on his resignation, when the attendance numbered sixty-eight pupils, of whom forty-five per cent were Hawaiians, eighteen per cent part Hawaiians, thirty-three per cent Chinese, three per cent Japanese and one per cent Americans.

In 1891 there was no school at either Waimanalo or Kailua. Children used to ride over to Kaneohe from these places daily, some staying with friends in Kaneohe for the week. The population of the village has since been greatly reduced through deaths of the aged and migration of the younger people to Honolulu and elsewhere.

Mr. Adams has not found life unpleasant or tedious in Koolau, where the climate is much cooler than in Honolulu. He found ample relief in devotion to arboriculture and reading. The school grounds have been greatly improved under his direction by the planting of trees. More than thirty of the children attending school since 1891 have died. Mr. Adams, as school agent for the district, will retain his interest in the school. He resigned the principalship chiefly on account of his health, which has been poor since an attack of pleurisy in the early part of May. Doubtlessly the Department of Public Instruction will record a vote of thanks to him for his services.

Mr. Adams has a private place at Maunawili, Koolau, where he intends going fully into arboriculture with fruit trees a specialty. He will also do considerable stone wall building to protect the land along the banks of streams.

HILO HAS THE RIGHT OF WAY

Hilo will undoubtedly be given the Republican convention. Chairman Crabbe, while not favoring Hilo, stated yesterday that the straws were all pointing that way.

H. R. Mills, a well known resident of the big island, who came to Honolulu on the Mauna Loa, does not quite favor holding the convention at Hilo.

"It is the one big opportunity most of the residents of Hawaii elected to the convention have of coming to Honolulu and transacting business as well as attending the session," said Mr. Mills yesterday.

The meeting of the Territorial Central Committee of the Republican party, which will decide the place where the convention shall be held, is advertised for Friday evening, August 8.

JAPAN'S SIEGE GUNS WERE SURELY LOST

That the siege guns of the Japanese intended to be used in the assault on Port Arthur were lost in a sunken transport in the Yellow Sea is confirmed by War Correspondent Hector Falter. He was at Nagasaki when the Sado Maru, sister transport of the vessel which carried the siege guns, arrived in port. Falter believes that a Japanese informed the Russians of the intended shipment of the big guns, for the Russians sniped out that vessel above all others and sent her to the bottom.

MRS. KNIGHT TAKES HAND IN PARKER RANCH CASE

Charges Conspiracy by Sam Parker, J. S. and E. Low, F. Wundenberg and Magoon & Lightfoot to Defraud Annie T. K. Parker.

In the suit of J. S. Low as next friend of Annie Parker, granddaughter of Samuel Parker, to have A. W. Carter removed as guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, Mrs. Knight, mother of the minor, has filed a motion, asking that the petition of J. S. Low be dismissed, upon the following grounds:

J. S. LOW'S INTERESTS HOSTILE TO MINOR'S.

1. That said J. S. Low has been and is now representing and has personal and property interests which are hostile to and in conflict with the personal and property interests of petitioner's said minor daughter, and which hostile property and personal interests are necessarily involved in these proceedings;

2. That said J. S. Low, in bringing said suit and prosecuting the same, is a mere intermediary and is not a bona fide next friend of said minor; and is proceeding therein for the purpose of aiding and co-operating with Samuel Parker, Eben P. Low and F. Wundenberg, and J. A. Magoon and Joseph Lightfoot, attorneys for J. S. Low herein, in an attempt on their part to obtain management of the estate of your petitioner's minor daughter in conjunction with the management of the estate of said Samuel Parker, and to secure for the Hamakua Ditch Company, of which said J. S. Low is a stockholder and officer, and of which said Samuel Parker is the chief promoter, for as small a consideration as possible, a right of way over that portion of the land of Paauhau owned exclusively by said minor, and to procure a sale of the fee of said interest of said minor in said land of Paauhau to the Paauhau Plantation Company upon terms acceptable to said Paauhau Plantation Company irrespective of the interests of said minor in the premises;

CONSPIRACY ALLEGED.

3. That said J. S. Low is a party in conspiracy with the said Samuel Parker, Eben Low, Fred Wundenberg, J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot, as more particularly hereunder set forth, to make fraudulent and illegal use of the estate of petitioner's said daughter for their own ends and purposes and to promote such ends by procuring the institution of the proceeding for the removal of A. W. Carter from the guardianship of the estate of said minor, or because he is in fact unfit or should be removed as such guardian, but because he is an obstacle to the accomplishment of their plans and purposes aforesaid, and by securing control, direction and management of such proceedings in their own interests and against the interests of said minor by procuring the appointment of said J. S. Low as pretended next friend of said minor with authority to bring said suit, and by securing J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot aforesaid the position of attorneys for said minor in said suit.

MOTHER'S NATURAL RIGHTS.

4. That this petitioner, as the mother of her minor daughter, is her natural guardian and protector, and that this petitioner has no interest whatsoever in conflict with or adverse to the interests of her said daughter nor is she averted or shown to have done ought to forfeit her natural right to have the first say as to who shall control the property rights of her daughter, and that in the exercise of such unimpaired right she emphatically protests against the retention of J. S. Low to act herein as next friend of her minor daughter.

And in support of the foregoing grounds, your petitioner avers:

The petition alleges that the minor is 10 years old;

That the minor's father John P. Parker third died when Annie Parker was seven weeks old;

That petitioner was married to F. S. Knight in 1900.

WHO SUPPORTED ANNIE PARKER.

Fifth: That for some time subsequent to the death of her husband, John P. Parker the third, your petitioner was not aware that her said daughter was entitled to any share or interest in the Parker Ranch or to any other property through the said John P. Parker the third; That after the death of her husband petitioner resided with Hana Parker widow of John P. Parker, uncle of said Samuel Parker, who was the father of said John P. Parker the third, and that she and her said daughter were supported by her with assistance from petitioner's father, James I. Dowsett, petitioner being allowed by said Hana Parker the sum of \$15.00 per month as expenditure for herself and said daughter for clothing and for necessities outside of board and lodging;

SAM PARKER'S DECREE.

Sixth: That in 1894 petitioner's attention was called to her daughter's rights in the estate of her father John P. Parker the third by outside parties whereupon petitioner referred the matter to her said father who thereupon made investigations and learned that petitioner's daughter was heir to all of the property devised to the father of said daughter by John P. Parker the second; and in this connection petitioner says that the said Samuel Parker from the date of the death of petitioner's first husband up to the time petitioner was advised that her daughter has large property rights under the will of John P. Parker the second, never

informed petitioner of any such rights, but gave petitioner to understand that neither she nor her said daughter had acquired any property rights through her said first husband.

SAM PARKER OPPOSED GUARDIANSHIP.

Seventh: That petitioner's father was first appointed guardian of Annie Parker; that after his death petitioner was so appointed, and later, upon her request, A. W. Carter was appointed guardian; that said Samuel Parker contested the appointment of petitioner's father, as such guardian, but without success, due to the opposition of your petitioner to the desires and plans of said Samuel Parker in the premises. **SAM PARKER'S LACK OF INTEREST IN ANNIE PARKER.**

Tenth: That from the death of petitioner's first husband to date, Samuel Parker has taken no steps himself to foster or care for the interests of your petitioner's said daughter, but that all steps that have been taken in her behalf have been initiated or brought about by petitioner and those acting in the interests of her said daughter and exclusive of said Samuel Parker. **SAM PARKER'S EXTRAVAGANCE AND INCAPACITY.**

Eleventh: That petitioner from her knowledge of said Samuel Parker has always favored the management and control of her daughter's property rights by those unconnected with and independent of said Samuel Parker, for petitioner had personal knowledge of the extravagance of said Samuel Parker and of his inability to manage his own property affairs in a discreet and prudent manner. Furthermore petitioner had heard from time to time of suggestions coming from said Samuel Parker casting doubt upon the title of petitioner's daughter to the estate now enjoyed and possessed by her, and that the foregoing reasons have been sufficient in petitioner's mind to require her to adopt a policy in the interests of her daughter adverse to allowing the said Samuel Parker any control in the management or direction of the affairs of her said daughter, although petitioner has at the same time sought to carry out such policy in a way so as to give as little offense as possible to the said Samuel Parker or his relatives and friends;

FAITH IN CARTER.

Twelfth: That petitioner asked and approved the appointment of A. W. Carter as guardian of her daughter's estate because she believed that the said A. W. Carter could not and would not be controlled, guided or influenced by the said Samuel Parker in the discharge of his duties, and was otherwise a fit and proper person in all respects to receive said appointment and to discharge said trust, which belief your petitioner avers has been fully justified by the results of the work and the conduct of A. W. Carter as such guardian;

SAM PARKER'S SUDDEN MOVE.

Thirteenth: That reasonably satisfactory relations, everything considered, have been maintained between petitioner and said Samuel Parker until recently when said Samuel Parker, without warning and without any prior complaint to petitioner against said guardian, notified said guardian that he had appointed the said Eben P. Low manager of the Parker Ranch, including the shares of petitioner's daughter therein, and that he, the said Samuel Parker, claimed the right to the exclusive possession and management thereof as surviving partner of a partnership alleged to have existed between him, the said Samuel Parker, and John P. Parker the second aforesaid, petitioner receiving such information while at Waimea aforesaid and simultaneously with the arrival of said Eben P. Low upon the Ranch with authority to take immediate possession thereof, as the manager, under said Samuel Parker, and within twenty-four hours thereafter petitioner also received notice that the said J. S. Low, brother of said Eben P. Low, had instituted a suit before this Court for the removal of A. W. Carter as guardian of the estate of her said daughter;

NO PREVIOUS CHARGES AGAINST CARTER.

Fourteenth: That this petitioner further says that at no time prior to the institution of said last named suit, or for that matter since, had she received any information whatsoever from the said J. S. Low or from any member of the Parker family that said A. W. Carter had in any way misadvised himself as guardian or otherwise shown himself to be unfit to hold and exercise that trust, nor had said application been prefaced by any suggestion to petitioner by said J. S. Low or any other relation or friend of said Samuel Parker that petitioner was acting against the interests of her daughter in reposing confidence in said guardian;

NO INTIMACY WITH THE LOWS.

Fifteenth: And further continuing your petitioner says that no such intimate or friendly relations existed between J. S. Low and petitioner's first husband as represented by said J. S. Low in his petition for the removal of said guardian, and alleges the truth to be that petitioner's first husband thoroughly distrusted said J. S. Low and also his brother, the said E. P. Low, and frequently said to petitioner that he had "no use for either of them."

and petitioner says that for many years last past, extending back to a period antedating petitioner's marriage to her first husband, petitioner's relations with said E. P. Low have been of the most formal nature, and that petitioner shared and still shares the feeling that her first husband entertained towards E. P. Low, and while petitioner has had no unfriendly feeling towards J. S. Low, that relations between her and the said J. S. Low have been very limited, and that the said J. S. Low has no justification whatever for claiming any special interest in or friendship for petitioner's daughter. And in proof of this petitioner states that when she and her daughter arrived in Honolulu recently from San Francisco, after three years absence, for the purpose of making a temporary visit in the Islands, and although petitioner and her daughter were in Honolulu ten days after such arrival before going to Waimea, said J. S. Low neither called upon petitioner or her said daughter, though said J. S. Low was well aware of their arrival as aforesaid. And further petitioner says that during her residence in Honolulu with her daughter for over a year prior to her present visit to the Islands, said J. S. Low, though residing in Honolulu, only called but once upon petitioner or her daughter;

SAM PARKER AND THE LOWS CONSPIRING AGAINST ANNIE PARKER.

Sixteenth: That petitioner is informed and believes, and on such information and belief alleges that strained relations existed between J. S. Low and Eben P. Low until after the return of said E. P. Low from his recent visit to the States, on or about the month of February, A. D. 1904, and that since the said return said J. S. Low and E. P. Low have become reconciled and that both of them have become much more intimate with the said Samuel Parker than formerly; and in this connection petitioner charges that the increased intimacy between J. S. Low and E. P. Low and Samuel Parker has arisen out of the concerted plans on their part to secure possession of the Parker Ranch as aforesaid against the interests of said minor;

LOW AN OFFICER AND STOCKHOLDER OF THE HAMAKUA DITCH COMPANY.

Seventeenth: That petitioner has ascertained and learned since the institution of the suit of J. S. Low aforesaid, and charges it to be a fact, that said J. S. Low at the time of the institution of said suit was and ever since has been an officer of the Hamakua Ditch Company, and a stockholder therein, and that said Ditch Company is seeking a right of way for a ditch across that portion of the land of Paauhau in the district of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii aforesaid, owned exclusively by said minor, and further that said J. S. Low is interested in promoting the sale of said land of Paauhau, owned by the minor as aforesaid, to the Paauhau Plantation Company in the interests of said company, and that it is to the interests of said Ditch Company that said Paauhau Plantation Company should secure the fee of the last named land on terms satisfactory to said Paauhau Plantation Company, whether the same are for the best interests of said minor or not; and that said J. S. Low, prior to the bringing of said suit, was promoting and aiding the attainment of the ends aforesaid whereby said Hamakua Ditch Company should acquire a right of way across said Paauhau and whereby said Paauhau Plantation Company should acquire the fee of said minor's land of Paauhau. And in this connection petitioner is informed and believes and alleges upon such information and belief that said Samuel Parker is the chief promoter of the Hamakua Ditch Company and has large interests in the same, and that said J. S. Low and said Samuel Parker have acted in unison and in concert in promoting the acquisition of said right of way and the sale of said Paauhau land, it being directly for the interests of said Samuel Parker that said plans should be carried out;

J. S. LOW ASSISTING SAM PARKER.

Eighteenth: That petitioner further says that said J. S. Low has assisted and is now assisting said Samuel Parker in the efforts of said Samuel Parker to secure possession of the entire Parker Ranch as aforesaid, including the interests of petitioner's daughter therein, and though assuming to act as next friend of said minor is acquiescing and assenting to the contention of Samuel Parker that he is the sole surviving partner of a partnership claimed by him to have existed between him and the said John P. Parker the second as heretofore alleged and set forth;

COLLUSION AND FRAUD BETWEEN LOW AND PARKER.

Nineteenth: That petitioner understands that the effect of conceding such claim on the part of said Samuel Parker would be to deprive said minor through her guardian or otherwise of the possession or immediate control of her interests in said Parker Ranch, and that said interests would thereupon have to be subordinate to the possession and management of said Samuel Parker, who would exercise exclusive management of the alleged purpose of winding up the affairs of the partnership alleged by the said Samuel Parker to have existed between him and the said John P. Parker the second as aforesaid. And your petitioner says, that such claim on the part of said Samuel Parker is against the interests of her daughter and would, if carried out, work great and irreparable injury to the same, and charges that said J. S. Low in already conceding said claim on the part of said Samuel Parker is acting collusively and fraudulently with said Samuel Parker against the interests of said minor and in direct violation of the obligations imposed upon him, the said J. S. Low, as next friend of said minor, and that if the control of her daughter's interests shall come into the hands of said J. S. Low, or under his control, and the opportunity offers itself to do so, that the said J. S. Low is likely to act upon the concession already made by him and

to surrender all claim on the part of said minor to the management of her interests in the Parker Ranch to said Samuel Parker; and petitioner charges that the aim and purpose of said J. S. Low in pursuing the course above outlined is to promote his own private interests and those of said Samuel Parker against the interests and the rights of said minor. And petitioner is advised by those learned in law that upon the indisputable facts relating thereto there is no merit whatsoever in the contention of said Samuel Parker that, as surviving partner, he is entitled to the exclusive management and possession of said Parker Ranch; and that there is nothing to justify said J. S. Low in conceding, as he does, in his suit for the removal of A. W. Carter as guardian of said minor any such contention on the part of said Samuel Parker;

HIND, ROLPH & CO.

Twentieth: That petitioner is informed and believes and on such information and belief avers that the agency of the Parker Ranch prior to the institution of said suit by said J. S. Low as aforesaid, was promised to Hind, Rolph & Co., a business firm of the City of Honolulu, of which firm said J. S. Low is manager. It said suit instituted by said J. S. Low terminated successfully, and said guardian was removed. And that the said J. S. Low secured the promise of said agency by lending himself to the efforts of said Samuel Parker to obtain possession of said Ranch as aforesaid and to the efforts of said E. P. Low, his brother, to acquire the management thereof; and that one of the motives of said J. S. Low in seeking the appointment of next friend of petitioner's daughter and leave to institute said suit against said A. W. Carter is to promote and advance his own interests as manager of Hind Rolph & Co. and without regard or consideration for the interests of said minor; and to place himself where he can be of use to said Samuel Parker and his brother in promoting their plans.

COLLUSION WITH WUNDENBERG.

Twenty-first: And your petitioner, to illustrate how said J. S. Low, E. P. Low, Fred Wundenberg and Samuel Parker are acting in concert, although the said J. S. Low is supposed to be representing the interests of said minor and the said Samuel Parker, E. P. Low and Fred Wundenberg the interests of said Samuel Parker, further shows upon information and belief that the said J. S. Low in searching through the records in this court in the matter of the guardianship of her daughter for material to use against said guardian was accompanied by the said Fred Wundenberg and assisted in said search by him.

COLLUSION WITH E. P. LOW.

In this connection petitioner further shows that the said J. S. Low in a letter dated on or about July 1st, 1904, recently appointed said E. P. Low to examine the books of the Parker Ranch as the representative of said J. S. Low acting as next friend of petitioner's daughter with authority to prepare and secure evidence therefrom to support said suit of said J. S. Low against said A. W. Carter, although at the time said E. P. Low was thus commissioned to represent and act for and in the interests of said minor he, the said E. P. Low, was working to deprive said minor of the possession and direct management of her interests in the Parker Ranch, and had demanded of A. W. Carter, guardian of said minor, the surrender to him, the said E. P. Low, of the entire Parker Ranch as the representative of said Samuel Parker; and that said E. P. Low at the time of his appointment by his brother, J. S. Low, as aforesaid had been named and was a defendant in the partition proceedings brought by A. W. Carter as guardian of said minor in the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial Circuit wherein said E. P. Low was restrained by injunction from interfering with the possession of said A. W. Carter, guardian of said minor, of said Parker Ranch;

MORE CONSPIRACY.

Twenty-second: Your petitioner is further informed and believes and upon such information and belief alleges that recently, to wit, during the year 1903 the said Samuel Parker and Fred Wundenberg, as his agent and trustee, and the said E. P. Low sought to obtain the fee simple of the land of Waikoloa then under lease to the Parker Ranch, to the exclusion of said minor and so as to prevent said minor from participating or sharing in the acquisition of said land according to her interests in the Parker Ranch; and upon such information and belief petitioner alleges that the said Samuel Parker and Fred Wundenberg conspired with the said E. P. Low to accomplish that result, and that it was not the plan and purpose to let said minor, as co-owner of said Ranch, into an equal share of Waikoloa, if the same had been acquired by him, the said Samuel Parker, or for him, and to that end Samuel Parker was aiding and abetting the acquisition of said land of Waikoloa in the name of said E. P. Low; that when said E. P. Low learned that said A. W. Carter, guardian, had obtained the written pledge of the owners of Waikoloa to convey the same to him, said E. P. Low tried to persuade the owners of said Waikoloa Ranch to back out of such agreement and to repudiate the same, and offered a large sum to said owners in excess of the agreed price if they would convey the same to him rather than to said A. W. Carter for the Parker Ranch; and failing to accomplish this result he used threats to effect the same, but without avail. That when said sale was effected to said Samuel Parker and said minor, he, the said Samuel Parker, borrowed from Eben P. Low the money, that is, \$56,250.00 to pay for his half of the purchase price of said land, giving a mortgage to said E. P. Low for the same upon his interest in said Waikoloa so purchased, which mortgage remains unpaid and undischarged to this day; and since said date the said E. P. Low has loaned an additional sum of \$10,000 to Samuel Parker, which as petitioner is informed and believes, remains unpaid.

LOW A CREDITOR OF SAM PARKER.

Twenty-third: And your petitioner charges and says that by the loan of money to said Samuel Parker that said E. P. Low has acquired a hold upon Samuel Parker which has never since been relaxed and that from the time said loan was made said E. P. Low and Samuel Parker have conspired and planned together to secure exclusive control of said Ranch under the management of said E. P. Low; and petitioner charges that one of the chief considerations for the loan of said money to said Samuel Parker by said E. P. Low, was the consent and acquiescence of said Samuel Parker to such plan, and that the bringing of the suit by J. S. Low, the brother of E. P. Low, to remove said A. W. Carter as guardian, is but one step towards effectuating said plan originated as aforesaid between said Samuel Parker and Eben P. Low.

E. P. LOW'S SCHEMES.

Petitioner further charges that the carrying out of said plan whereby said E. P. Low is seeking to be installed as manager of said Parker Ranch, including the interests of said minor is not intended to promote the interests of either said Samuel Parker or said minor in said Ranch, but it is intended to promote the private interests and ambitions of E. P. Low and to enable him to entrench himself upon said Ranch in such a way as ultimately to acquire ownership therein; and in this connection petitioner says upon information and belief that said E. P. Low at times when doubtful of his ability to promote his plans aforesaid through said Samuel Parker, and fearing that he, the said Samuel Parker, might convey the same away, has urged the relatives of said Samuel Parker to put said Samuel Parker under guardianship as a spendthrift and one without the mental capacity to care for his own property, such steps being urged as a means of blocking any possible sale by said Samuel Parker of his interest in the Parker Ranch to third parties.

J. S. LOW'S INTERESTS HOSTILE TO MINOR.

Twenty-fourth: The petitioner further says that the question of the right of way of the said Hamakua Ditch Company over said land of Paauhau and sale of the fee of said Paauhau to the said Paauhau Plantation Company is still open and undecided, and that the said J. S. Low is still aiding the accomplishment of both these propositions in the interests of and on the most reasonable terms practicable for the said Hamakua Ditch Company and the said Paauhau Plantation Company. That his interests lie in delaying and undervaluing the said property of said minor and in taking any other steps that will promote the securing of said right of way over said land from said minor upon terms satisfactory to the Hamakua Ditch Company, in which J. S. Low is an officer and stockholder as aforesaid. And that all said issues are still pending and yet to be decided, and it is against the interests of petitioner's daughter that said J. S. Low should have a voice and control in the affairs of said minor or that he should be permitted to represent her in any way.

COLLUSION BETWEEN THE LOWS.

Twenty-fifth: The petitioner says that the said J. S. Low instituted suit for the removal of the said A. W. Carter simultaneously with the taking of active steps by his brother E. P. Low to acquire immediate control and management of the Parker Ranch and when said A. W. Carter as guardian of said minor was upon said Parker Ranch for the purpose of defending the possession of petitioner's daughter against the aggressions and demands of said E. P. Low; and that the bringing of such suit to remove said guardian at the time said E. P. Low was preparing to take and assume management and control of the Parker Ranch, was designed to embarrass said A. W. Carter in defending the rights of petitioner's daughter against the said E. P. Low at Waimea aforesaid.

J. S. LOW A SERVANT AND TOOL.

Twenty-sixth: Petitioner further represents that the struggle for the possession of said Parker Ranch by E. P. Low and Samuel Parker against A. W. Carter, guardian of petitioner's daughter, is still on and undecided, as is also the contest between said E. P. Low and Samuel Parker on the one part and A. W. Carter, guardian of petitioner's daughter, on the other part, on the question whether the said Samuel Parker has any rights to the possession and management of said Ranch as surviving partner as aforesaid, and that under these conditions and with these issues still pending, it is unfair and dangerous to the rights of said minor that said J. S. Low should be allowed to manipulate and control said minor's rights and interests as her next friend when, in truth and in fact, he is the servant and tool of said Samuel Parker and E. P. Low and must and will utilize his power of control in the affairs of said minor in the interests of and as directed by the said Samuel Parker and J. S. Low; and petitioner asserts that it is for the interests of her daughter that she and those who represent her should retain immediate possession and control of her interests in said Ranch and that the same should not be surrendered to the control and management of either Samuel Parker or E. P. Low or any other party connected with said Samuel Parker or E. P. Low.

MAGOON AND LIGHTFOOT'S END OF THE CONSPIRACY.

Petitioner further shows in this connection that the attorneys selected by said J. S. Low to secure for him the authorization from this Court to act as next friend for petitioner's daughter and to prosecute said suit for the removal of said A. W. Carter as guardian, to wit, said J. A. Magoon and Joseph Lightfoot, were also the attorneys for said Samuel Parker and said E. P. Low in the recent attempt on the part of Samuel Parker and E. P. Low to take immediate possession and management of said Parker Ranch to the exclusion of said minor, and that said Joseph Lightfoot accompanied said E.

COMPROMISE IS REACHED

Interesting Matters in Saturday's Court Record.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

After several days of hearing before Judge De Bolt, an amicable settlement of the contest over the Kaaua estate was reached yesterday. The property is \$5000 in cash. This is the case in which Malanu, an aged Hawaiian, testified he was born the month and year that the "alooses" arrived, meaning the New England missionaries in 1820 so nicknamed by the old natives. The literal translation of the word in "longnecks," as Interpreter Hopkins explained to the amusement of the court and audience. Under the compromise E. K. Lilikalanani is to receive \$850 and the three other claimants the balance in equal shares. W. A. Whiting and C. F. Peterson appeared for Lilikalanani, Frank Andrade for Peter Kaula, J. J. Dunne for Kalaekokoi and Atkinson, Judd & Mott-Smith for Mele Hapuku.

THE BOARDMAN ESTATE.

On the report of P. Danson Keliell Jr., master, the final account of Cecil Brown, administrator of the estate of George E. Boardman, deceased, was approved by Judge De Bolt. The receipts were \$21,760.05 and payments \$21,550.15, leaving a cash balance of \$209.90. The appraised value of the estate, real and personal, was \$50,393.35. Among the receipts were \$10,684.11 life insurance and \$8824.90 fire claim. Two of the items of disbursement were \$7000 to release a mortgage and \$2808.85 to pay notes and I. O. U.s. Legacies paid were \$500 each to Addie L. Newton and Mrs. Georgia A. Charlian, cousins, and Morlinga Tsune and Hatsuhiro Miyamoto, servants of deceased. Personal property valued at \$732.70 had been delivered to Louise K. Dods (formerly Boardman), adopted child of deceased, under the will, all of which excepting jewelry, ornaments and silverware valued at \$472.70 are now in possession of Mrs. Dods or her mother by her direction. The will devised a house and lot in Kinau street absolutely to Louise K. Boardman (since Mrs. Dods) and the remainder of the real estate in trust for paying the income thereof to her for life and at her death to be conveyed to her lawfully begotten issue, and in the event of such not surviving the devise the issue of such to take the share of the parent. In the event of the death of Louise K. Boardman without leaving issue or the children of such, the entire trust estate is to go to her heirs general by right of representation. Cecil Brown was appointed administrator, on the nomination of Louise K. Boardman, when W. A. Whiting and S. B. Rose had resigned as executor named in the will.

P. Low to Waimea aforesaid to enforce said demands; that said Magoon & Lightfoot are also the regular attorneys of said E. P. Low in the management of his own affairs and interests aside from his position as manager and agent for Samuel Parker; that said Magoon & Lightfoot are also attorneys for Samuel Parker in the suit in Equity now pending in this Circuit wherein Samuel Parker is plaintiff and the said A. W. Carter is defendant and wherein said Samuel Parker seeks the disposssession of said Carter of said Parker Ranch on the plea and under the claim that said A. W. Carter received possession of said Ranch and managed the same solely as agent, servant and employee of the said Samuel Parker, and wherein the said Samuel Parker in no way recognizes the right of said minor to share in the possession and management of said Parker Ranch and wherein the said Samuel Parker fails to recognize and in fact repudiates the guardianship of said A. W. Carter in the matter of the possession and control of said Parker Ranch; that said Magoon & Lightfoot are also the regular attorneys of Fred Wundenberg aforesaid, and that said Fred Wundenberg holds the Power of Attorney of said E. P. Low and has acted thereunder. And petitioner charges that said Magoon & Lightfoot while accepting employment from said minor through said J. S. Low as her next friend, are in fact acting as the agents of said Samuel Parker and the said E. P. Low and Fred Wundenberg, and that the control and direction of the said guardianship suit by reason of the premises is now in the hands of those who are hostile to the interests of said minor and ready to sacrifice the same wherever they come in conflict with their own interests as above set forth.

THE PUULOA RANCH AFFAIR.

Twenty-seventh: Petitioner says that A. W. Carter, guardian as aforesaid, recently acquired for said minor and said Samuel Parker, as owners of the Parker Ranch, the property and assets of the Puuloa Sheep Station, located within the confines of the said Parker Ranch; that said E. P. Low sought to prevent said guardian from acquiring said property, and after the same had been bid in by said guardian for said Parker Ranch at a public auction of the same held by order of this Court, attempted to initiate proceedings to set aside said sale; and that said Fred Wundenberg while acting as trustee for said Samuel Parker and at the same time under Power of Attorney for said E. P. Low, did, as petitioner is informed and believes, and on such information alleges, aid and abet the said E. P. Low in his attempts to prevent said guardian from perfecting his title to the property bid by him as aforesaid for said Parker Ranch.

A GREAT SHOWING FOR ANTI-MOSQUITO CRUSADE

Another Year's Work Would Make the Stinging
Insect a RARA AVIS—Interesting Addresses
at Young Hotel Public Meeting.

That Honolulu can be rid of the mosquito pest by diligent co-operation on the part of citizens with the agents of the Board of Health was clearly shown at the annual meeting of the Citizens' Mosquito Committee held in the makai ballroom of the Alexander Young Hotel. The report of the committee's agent, Mr. A. D. Larnach, who has been at the head of the active war of extermination waged against the pest during the past year, was optimistic enough to arouse the most doubting Thomas to action. The opening address of President Pinkham of the Board of Health, the addresses on mosquitoes and their menace to humanity by Dr. C. R. Cooper, former president of the Board of Health, and by Dr. F. R. Day, and the lantern slide exhibition by Dr. L. Van Dine, entomologist of the Federal Experiment Station in this city, and the remarks of Federal Judge S. B. Dole, were all enthusiastic in upholding the extermination idea.

Owing to the sudden downpour of rain about 7 o'clock last evening the attendance at the meeting was not as large as anticipated but those there made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. Throughout the meeting there was a feeling that an appeal was being made to the citizens of Honolulu to continue their efforts to assist the Board of Health and Mosquito Committee agents to rid the town of the pest. The past year's extraordinary success under the able management of A. D. Larnach was made apparent in all that the medical men had to say on the subject. Mr. Larnach himself believed that within another year a most appreciable difference in the number of mosquitoes even now present would be noticeable, judging by the past year's work. Following are the addresses:

PRESIDENT PINKHAM PRAISES.
The meeting was opened by President L. E. Pinkham of the Board of Health, who made the following remarks:

It is a privilege to preside at a gathering of citizens who are voluntarily interested in work for public improvement.

It is the every day petty annoyance that wears, and if there was ever an annoyance that not only destroyed good nature, wore on patience and deprived one of the mental equilibrium necessary to the peaceful pursuit of knowledge and happiness, it is the operations of the mosquito and its untamed blood-thirsty disposition.

The past year has given some hope of deliverance. It is generally conceded that the mosquito nuisance has abated very materially. Certainly the freedom from these pests has been very marked in some localities.

This campaign tends greatly toward the preservation of public health. All authorities agree that the pernicious activity of the mosquito is a means of widely spreading certain diseases.

In order to be fully informed as to those localities where the annoyance is specially prevalent, the Board of Health has caused to be inserted in each paper a notice requesting information be sent. If the citizens will kindly comply with our request they will increase greatly the efficiency and amount of work your agents can accomplish.

The success of this campaign will serve as an example of what combined action can produce at little cost in the way of city improvement.

While any reference to the wonderful climate of the Hawaiian Islands is trite and rather tiresome, it is nevertheless, a most potent fact, and when we leave this home for a time, the realization comes back, and the longing for the charm of the beautiful out-door life somewhere else is equalled or possible.

The one marring circumstance that detracts from the ideal of comfort and restfulness, your Citizens' Mosquito Campaign has undertaken to practically remove.

It is worth the money it has cost, and which it may cost.

It is sincerely hoped the year on which we have entered will find your support as equal to the past year.

We are busy, based on our own information, but we will get busy up to the limit if you will point out the spots needing attention.

DR. COOPER'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Cooper made an excellent address on the mosquito question, speaking to the subject, "The Board of Health's Attitude in the Organization of the Citizens' Mosquito Campaign in Honolulu."

The mosquito problem in this Territory has been a much mooted question for many years. There have been discussions on this subject by the various Boards of Health, and papers have been read and discussed by the Territorial Medical Society, resulting always in good resolutions, but there the matter ended. About a year ago interest was revived and the subject actively agitated by a number of the progressive business and scientific men in our community, resulting in the organization of the Citizens' Mosquito Committee. As the presiding officer of the Territorial Board of Health I was approached by the committee, with a view of a permanent organization being formed to be supported to a certain extent under the auspices of the Board of Health. A meeting was called on August 19th, 1903, for the discussion of permanent organization and those present were: Dr. L. E. Pinkham, Chief Sanitary Officer, Public Health; Dr. F. R. Day, Chief of Police; Dr. C. R. Cooper, former President of the Board of Health; Dr. J. B. Dole, Judge of the Supreme Court; Dr. J. B. Dole, Judge of the Supreme Court; Dr. J. B. Dole, Judge of the Supreme Court.

The first National Anti-Mosquito Convention was called in New York City last December. Among those who participated were some of the most prominent scientific and business men of the country, for example, Frank C. Beach, editor "Scientific American"; Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Esq., president of the U. S. Public Health and U. S. Marine Hospital; Dr. J. B. Dole, Judge of the Supreme Court; Dr. J. B. Dole, Judge of the Supreme Court; Dr. J. B. Dole, Judge of the Supreme Court.

tendent of Public Works; C. H. Tracy, City Sanitary Officer; Saml Johnson, Superintendent Garbage Department; D. L. Van Dine, U. S. Experimental Station; P. W. Macfarlane, Chamber of Commerce; and Messrs. P. M. Pond and P. R. Helm, Research Club; Dr. C. B. Cooper, President Board of Health.

The president of the Board of Health was elected chairman pro tem and the object of the meeting stated, which was to formulate plans for the campaign, to devise ways and means of raising funds and to see what was necessary to be done in general to make a successful issue. Work had already been started in a general way by the sanitary inspectors of the Board of Health; they had been instructed to see that every householder kept their yards clear of tin cans, cesspools were petrolled and covered, small ponds and pools filled and when they could not be filled in to see that they were treated with kerosene.

The president of the Board of Health, acting in behalf of the Board, proffered every assistance in the power of that body, which has religiously been carried out to the present time, thus rendering the campaign assistance which it would not otherwise have been financially able to obtain.

The Superintendent of Public Works, through the Superintendent of the Garbage Department, offered assistance of that department and valuable work has been done. It was agreed, as no funds were available, that public subscription be asked for, and I am glad to say that the response was sufficient to enable the committee to proceed with the work, the results during the past year justifying the expenditure and realizing to a great extent our expectations in abating the nuisance.

To further the efficiency of the work an agent of the committee was appointed to take general charge of the movement and carry out detail work. The following committees were proposed and adopted: General, executive, finance and advisory. The President of the Board of Health was made permanent chairman of the committee with executive power to act. Under this power the appointment of Mr. A. D. Larnach, as agent of the Citizens' Mosquito Committee, was made and his work during the past year has proven the choice a wise one. An official circular was at once gotten out, stating objects and instructions for carrying out the work, and published in several languages, and while in Washington I heard remarks of a complimentary nature for the energy and mode of pushing our Territorial crusade.

In carrying out this great work the Board of Health have lent every moral and financial aid in its power—the use of its offices, office force, sanitary inspectors, horses and wagons, etc. The Garbage Department has done and is still doing excellent work. One of the chief functions of a department of health in this connection is educational. People must be taught the danger as they already know the annoyance from mosquitoes. They must be taught how mosquitoes are to be eradicated from any given section of the country and be enlightened to the point where they will gladly co-operate in the work of a central organization which is endeavoring to abate the nuisance and disease caused by mosquitoes. Should the Board of Health endeavor to use its powers in forcing owners of large tracts of low lying property, to fill and drain these tracts, especially if they are unproductive, would perhaps be an abuse of the function of government. On the other hand, by educating owners up to the point where they can see the advantage of this drainage work as we know it, public and private interests will be combined for the improvement of all parts of this city.

The beginning we have made here would not have been possible without the public interest and co-operation shown during the past year. The movement has passed beyond the humorous stage through which all radical measures seem to have to pass. To be sure the "skeptics" have been very much in evidence, but I believe that even the most skeptical would, if he answered honestly, be obliged to admit, much good has been accomplished in diminishing the numbers of this pest. The heavy and continuous rains for several weeks in the winter months, simply showed the necessity of getting rid of the places where water has the chance to accumulate and become stagnant.

Some people said that the prevalence of mosquitoes showed the error of the idea of extermination and mentioned the fact that many gallons of oil had been spread broadcast, not taking into consideration that relatively but a drop had been used, even if the idea had been to rely on the oil for extermination—apparently ignorant of the fact that the successful plan of abatement must mean the destruction of breeding places and not the temporary work of killing the mosquito, after they have reached the larval and pupal stage, by sprinkling oil on the water.

The first National Anti-Mosquito Convention was called in New York City last December. Among those who participated were some of the most prominent scientific and business men of the country, for example, Frank C. Beach, editor "Scientific American"; Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Esq., president of the U. S. Public Health and U. S. Marine Hospital; Dr. J. B. Dole, Judge of the Supreme Court; Dr. J. B. Dole, Judge of the Supreme Court; Dr. J. B. Dole, Judge of the Supreme Court.

president H. B. Clafin Co., N. Y. City; Leland O. Howard, Ph. D., Wash., D. C. (one of the most prominent entomologists in the United States); Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, president Department of Health of New York; John B. Smith, State Entomologist of New Jersey, and there are many others of equal fame deserving of mention. At the annual conference of State and Territorial health officials, recently held at Washington, D. C., and at which it was my privilege to be present, the mosquito problem received attention. Probably no place has shown more remarkable results in fighting this plague than Havana. Assistant Surgeon General Gorgas, U. S. A., makes the statement that in the year after the discovery by the Army Medical Board that the mosquito was the means of spreading yellow fever, that a hundred thousand dollars, outside of sanitary work, was spent on mosquito extermination. For the year 1900, the year preceding the beginning of the mosquito work in Havana, 325 deaths were reported from malaria and in 1903 only thirty-nine deaths from malaria fever.

"This is a very fair measure of the amount of general mosquito work done and the results obtained from this class of work, because, from the nature of the disease, the malarial patient could not be isolated and followed up, as was the yellow fever case, and therefore no special work could be done toward destroying the malarial infected mosquito." The consolidated report of January, 1901, just before the mosquito work commenced, showed 26,000 water deposits containing mosquito larvae within the city limits. The same consolidated report for the following January showed less than 300 for the same area.

President Billings of the American Medical Association, in his introduction of the Reed Memorial Fund, spoke in part as follows: "Major Reed died a year and a half ago. To the medical world no word is necessary to say of Reed to know who he was. The lay public does not know him, and I am afraid the medical public do not now appreciate all he did. Had Reed, as a Major in the Army, performed an act of conspicuous bravery of equal magnitude his name would never die."

Dr. Wm. H. Welch, of Baltimore, also made some eulogistic remarks in regard to the discovery of the committee (of which Major Reed was a member), that the mosquito carried yellow fever: "His service to mankind is to be paralleled only in two or three instances and Walter Reed was a man of unusual charm of personality; a man of the very highest character; a man who was scientifically trained to undertake the work which he did. The work which he performed is peculiarly American. He was trained entirely in this country to undertake this work and he undertook it with a complete and adequate training for the purpose. The work was undertaken under the auspices of our National Government at a time when we were in military control of the island of Cuba." Dr. Welch further said: "I think we can put it second to the discovery of the control of smallpox by vaccination. It means nothing less than the control of that most dreaded scourge—yellow fever. It is a discovery which rests on a scientific foundation, which has been put to a practical test, and that test has resulted in a complete extermination of yellow fever from the island of Cuba."

There was about \$800 subscribed at the Atlantic City meeting towards a memorial fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Major Walter Reed, U. S. A. In connection with this example of heroism it is not amiss to mention the name of Dr. Jesse Lazear who was a member of this commission and who lost his life by being inoculated with the disease and succumbing to its fatal influence. Henry Clay Weeks, on the subject of "Mosquito Engineering," hits the nail fairly on the head. "A preferable term is economic engineering, which would cover all the ideas involved in extermination—such as drainage of saturated areas, large or small, salt or fresh, and their utilization for agricultural or residence purposes; the improvement of the living conditions of those adjacent to such places, generally the poorer and more helpless class; the increase in the tone of life of a community by its ridance from malaria; the stoppage of the yellow fever plague with all its consequences; the scenic attractiveness which comes of the abolition of foul wet places which are generally used as dumping grounds of the wastes of a community; the reflex and direct effect of humanity to animals; the increase of comfortable out-door living and other results. All this is closely allied to health not only in the meaning from malaria and other diseases, but in a general way in the lessening of the irritations of life on which health so greatly depends. So that the sphere of mosquito engineering or better economic engineering, is very broad. It becomes a powerful aid to bettering the conditions of life, health and the pursuit of happiness. Much of the engineering in the past has been for and not against the mosquito. This is true in every line of work of the engineer. It is seen in road building, in railroad construction, in house construction and even in landscape gardening—anywhere where there is a chance to form a breeding place or to prevent one in the disposition of the surface of the soil. There is an adapted sense in which the term mosquito engineering can be used, and that is the engineering of conditions so that others, possibly all, will aid in the betterment—the enlistment of co-operation—the proving to the people by words and acts that extermination is possible and is advantageous in every way. In that way as much can be done towards the success of the movement as can be done by the outlay of hundreds of dollars in physical work. To a degree then, we may all be mosquito engineers, preventing breeding places, destroying those that do exist and eliminating the interest of every one to aid in bettering the conditions of life."

In summing up, would suggest that we become allied with the National society for extermination of the mosquito. Also that it is the general consensus of opinion, that that more effective work can be done under authorized boards of health and when such boards are authorized legislation should be enacted which would aid in the extermination of the mosquito.

eral Government where the required expenditures are in excess of the abilities of the local communities to stand. Congress should enact special legislation upon the subject, conferring power upon the Public Health, Agricultural or War Departments, under certain restrictions, to aid such communities in intelligently and effectively carrying out comprehensive plans for the extermination of the mosquito.

DR. DAY'S VIEWS.
The views of Dr. F. R. Day, on the history of mosquitoes with relation to medical science, were expressed as follows:

It is well for us to pause occasionally in our busy lives and by looking backward get a more comprehensive idea of the progress that is being made in human affairs. It gives us a better appreciation of what is actually being done—a perspective view as it were. If we do this in relation to the subject under discussion this evening we will not have to go back very far before coming to a time when the mosquito was considered merely a nuisance—a pest to be suppressed for comfort's sake. We did not like to have our evenings disturbed by its nerve irritating song or our skins pierced by its bill, now, thanks to the careful investigations of painstaking scientists we know that she is more than a nuisance and a disturber of the peace. She is a menace to health and a danger to life. I use the pronoun "she" advisedly because the female is the voracious member of the mosquito family. In those days, we looked upon malaria as a miasmatic disease. Experience taught that it was prevalent in swampy regions where humid vapors arose after sundown and he who went out at night was in danger of inhaling the miasm of malaria. But in 1884 Mr. Laveran, a French Physician, stationed in Algeria, discovered an organism in the blood of malarial patients which he called the plasmodium malarial. It is unnecessary to relate the laborious researches that followed the announcement of this discovery but which have established beyond cavil that this protozoa is the actual cause of malaria until "no plasmodium, no malaria" is now a medical axiom. Then came the question how the plasmodium gained an entrance into the human body and this was solved in time just as positively by the brainy men who were devoting their energies to the problem. It was found that the anopheles mosquito was the parasite criminal. The protozoa was traced with the most minute precision through the body of this mosquito from one human host to another.

The proof was so convincing that no one could doubt it. Fortunately for us Mr. Van Dine has not discovered this species in these islands which accounts for the fact that we do not see the usual types of malaria here.

But there is another disease more formidable than malaria which has been proven to be spread by another mosquito, I refer to yellow fever. The stegomyia fasciata is the propagator of this disease and our ordinary day mosquito, the one who wears the striped trousers is the culprit.

The brilliant investigations of the Medical Commission of the U. S. Army in Havana in 1900-1901 based upon a theory advanced by Dr. Carlos Finlay in 1881 proved conclusively that yellow fever was spread by the stegomyia fasciata and a campaign of extermination based upon these investigations rid the city of its scourge for the first time in its history.

water in which to breed. Recognizing this fact many communities throughout the United States have gained relief, and demonstrated beyond doubt the feasibility of ridding any mosquito infested locality of the nuisance.

The results of work of this character prove conclusively that for any community or country to submit to the presence of mosquitoes, in so great numbers, as has formerly occurred throughout this Territory, is a great mistake.

Something over a year ago, through the efforts of public-spirited citizens an organization was talked of whose object would be to take some definite, vigorous action in ridding this particular community of mosquitoes. This idea was heartily endorsed by the local Board of Health, and arrangements were soon made to have whatever work was instituted carried on under their direction. A committee whose chairman was president of the Board of Health, was at once formed, and plans made for a systematic campaign, the details of which have already been presented to the general public through the press, and various reports of your agent.

It was soon made evident that the work would require the entire time and attention of a superintendent. At once the question of funds to pay the salary of such a man, and the incidental expenses arose. It is gratifying to say that in spite of the general depression at that time, an amount sufficient to meet the demand was pledged, a superintendent appointed and work begun.

To start with, some of the most intelligent of our community were very dubious as to our being able to accomplish anything, giving as some of their reasons that mosquitoes lived in damp grass, in algeria trees, in fern leaves, etc., all of which are impossibilities.

These impressions have probably been gathered from the fact that mosquitoes seek shelter in all of the above mentioned places.

With the assistance of the regular force of sanitary inspectors, a systematic search for, and collection of tin cans, pots, pans, bottles and all containers likely to hold water, was made and this debris carted to a scow and dumped far out at sea. To demonstrate the good we claimed would result from such cleaning up, and to interest the citizens in the campaign, this work was done without any expense whatever to the householder, and carried on for some months, several hundred tons of such rubbish being so disposed of, after which time, the inspectors have been getting people, that do not use the regular garbage service, to bury the objectionable containers. This with the usual warning against standing water, an appeal to regularly oil cesspools, etc., and a thorough distribution of circulars giving instructions as to mosquito control—Board of Health circular No. 1—were the first steps taken.

The public have been encouraged to report places where mosquitoes were unusually thick, and in no case where such complaint has been made, followed up, and the instructions of the examining inspector followed out, have the pests been as troublesome as before. In most cases the annoyance has been done away with altogether. This is no hasty conclusion from one single instance, but result from scores of experiences extending from Waikiki to Waiialua.

There are very few of the general public, that do not recognize the good accomplished, and the difference in the mosquito nuisance noticed in and around Honolulu, since the work started. A very conservative estimate is that there are at least fifty per cent less than usual. With work it is the opinion of your agent that next season a still better showing will be made.

With regard to the co-operation of the different departments, with the Board of Health to assist this movement, while all have assisted to the fullest extent, the Department of Public Works must be specially mentioned. Every appeal for assistance has been granted, from the loan of a gang of prison laborers to ditch, clean, or drain, a team of mules or wagon to gather tin cans, to the loan of a shovel or rake. All of these and many other favors have been asked for and granted readily. With such assistance from the different departments, the work is made much easier and more effective.

As far as possible for some time considerable work has been done on permanent improvements, such as filling, draining, or ditching, so that should such another wet spell come, as we had during the early part of this year, there will not be as many places to hold the water. In one instance here in town, one owner at the suggestion of your agent obtained nearly 100 loads of black sand to fill in a low-lying spot. Dozens of instances where the amount of filling required varied from a few wheelbarrow loads, to a dray load, have been run across, and in every instance one more breeding place has been permanently done away with.

This campaign which was started not for the purpose of killing every mosquito on the Islands, more as an experiment, and with the idea of doing away with as many of the pests as possible, has shown us clearly what can be done, and it is sincerely hoped that the mosquito movement will remain a permanent organization, as a few months of neglect or indifference, would cause things to drift along to the conditions encountered at the start.

Below you will find the financial report which shows what funds have been received and how spent. The most rigid economy has been practiced, and for the amount of money expended an enormous amount of work has been accomplished. All our subscriptions are small, the total being less than \$200 per month. It is hoped that in the new year of our work, many new subscribers will come forward and help along a work that not only benefits themselves but the whole community.

Respectfully submitted,
ALAN D. LARNACH

Entomologist Van Dine, who has made an extensive and thorough study of the mosquito in this island, gave an excellent lantern slide exhibition, showing in enlarged forms the various types of mosquitoes, and illustrated his remarks by slides representing various sections of Honolulu which have been known breeders of mosquitoes. Pictures of ponds at Waikiki showing brackish water were exhibited, as well as of ponds at Waikiki, taro patches, low-lying places in the Ewa end of the city, standing fresh water, rice-fields, the Nuuanu stream with some stagnant stretches, places which have needed filling-in, and places remedied, typical breeding places in cans, tubs, pools, etc.

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BACKERS OF THE CRUSADE.
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The Baltic Squadron.
The Echo du Paris' St. Petersburg correspondent says that the officer appointed to command the Baltic squadron declares that it will call at British and German ports only en route, avoiding French ports, and that it will proceed by the Canal. The sailing fleet will probably go by the Cape of Good Hope.

Vienna reports that Colonel Ladroff has been appointed to command the collier fleet, and that the steamers will be furnished by the Russia Steam Navigation Company of which he is president. The following steamers have already been chartered: Jupiter, Mercury, Diana, Palada and Odessa.

THE GREAT RICHES OF CHAMBERS.
John's coin, chambers and diamonds recently in the treatment of hotel companies has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Messrs. Wm. & Co. Wholesalers & Exporters.

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